



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES AND LITERATURE.

EXPLORATION.

Hatcher's Narrative of the Princeton Patagonia Expedition.

— In a quarto of twelve chapters,¹ illustrated by fifty large heliotype plates and a map, Mr. Hatcher gives an account of three expeditions to Patagonia after fossil vertebrates, adding at the end a chapter on the geography of the region.

This is by far the best description of travel in Patagonia that has been written. Mr. Hatcher's observations are keen and accurate, while his judgment is expressed in a fair manner, based on notes made during a period of three years experience, in which time they have been corrected and verified. The matter is of such absorbing interest that one's attention is held throughout. Here we see the trained naturalist at work, and gain some idea of the hardships and difficulties entailed and the joys experienced in exploring a comparatively unknown land.

There are many well-noted observations on the physical features of the country, animal and vegetable life, geology, etc., which make this book a compendium of interesting information regarding the little known land of Patagonia. The heliotypes in several instances do not clearly represent the subject illustrated, and it seems possible that another method of reproduction might have been used to advantage.

In the chapter entitled "Geography" the author treats the great physical divisions of the surface, describes the rivers, indicates the origin of the numerous lakes by pointing out their relation to the present inland waters of the channels, and reasons out in a convincing manner the changes through which this part of the continent has passed from the earliest times. The different tribes of Indians, their habits and mode of life are accurately described. The last chapter is on the resources of the country.

In speaking of lizards, p. 84, Mr. Hatcher says: "... over the pampas, a great variety of small lizards of varying size, shape and color, but no snakes." This observation on lizards should have

¹ Reports of the Princeton University Expeditions to Patagonia, 1896-1899. Vol. i. Narrative of the Expeditions Geography of Southern Patagonia. Princeton, The University, 1903. 4to. xvi-314 pp., 51 pls., map.

been confined to that part of Patagonia north of the Rio Santa Cruz, for this river forms the natural southern boundary line for lizards as well as of armadillos though a few have been scattered south of it by man. In describing the Guanaco on page 271, he says: "Their presence in Fuego, to which island the rhea, puma and deer have not gained access, is but an illustration of their superior powers of self distribution." The distribution of guanaco on Tierra del Fuego is far more probably attributable to the agency of man, for since time immemorial the channel Indians have plied between Patagonia and Fuego in their canoes and might easily have introduced these animals.

BARNUM BROWN.

ZOÖLOGY.

A Summary of the Coccidæ.¹ — The new "*Catalogue of the Coccidæ of the World*" by Mrs. M. E. Fernald, just published by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, will be of immense value to students of these insects. For the first time since Signoret's "Essai" appeared, nearly thirty years ago, the species are catalogued with full bibliographical references. The preparation of the work has been a tremendous task, involving a search through the scattered literature published in every part of the world, and in all sorts of languages. There are few places where it could have been attempted, and few people who would have had the courage and perseverance to carry it out.

In the catalogue, 1449 species of Coccidæ are recognized as valid. The time since 1758, when the tenth edition of the "*Systema Naturæ*" appeared, may, so far as the Coccidæ are concerned, be divided into four periods. The first is from 1758 to 1799, during which 38 species were described. The second, from 1800 to 1850, saw the description of 57 valid species. The third, in which scientific coccidology really began, culminated in Signoret's famous work which covered the whole subject as then understood. In this period,

¹ Fernald, Maria E. A Catalogue of the Coccidæ of the World. Special *Bulletin Mass. Agr. Exp. Sta.* No. 88, pp. 360.